

28. पंचाचार के अतिचार - Pancäcära Ke Aticära

28. Pancäcära Ke Aticära Introduction.

To pray and ask forgiveness for any wrong doing of the five ethical codes of conduct.

28. पंचाचार के अतिचार

- नाणम्मि दंसणम्मि अ, चरणम्मि तवम्मि तह य वीरियम्मि. आयरणं आचारो, इअ एसो पंचहा भणिओ.....1.
- काले विणए बहुमाणे, उवहाणे तह अनिण्हवणे.
- वंजण-अत्थ-तदुभए, अट्ठविहो नाणमायारो.2.
- निस्संकिअ निक्कंखिअ, निव्वितिगिच्छा अमूढ-दिट्ठी अ.
- उववूह-थिरीकरणे, वच्छल्ल-पभावणे अट्ठ.....3.
- पणिहाण-जोग-जुत्तो, पंचहिं समिईहिं तीहिं गुत्तीहिं.
- एस चरितायारो, अट्ठविहो होइ नायव्वो.4.
- बारस-विहम्मि वि तवे, सब्भितर-बाहिरे कुसल-दिट्ठे.
- अगिलाइ अणाजीवी, नायव्वो सो तवायारो.....5.
- अणसण-मूणोअरिया, वित्ति-संखेवणं रसच्चाओ.
- काय-किलेसो संलीणया य बज्झो तवो होइ.....6.
- पायच्छित्तं विणओ, वेयावच्चं तहेव सज्झाओ.
- झाणं उस्सग्गो वि अ, अब्भितरओ तवो होइ.7.
- अणिगूहिअ-बल-वीरिओ, परक्कमइ जो जहुत्तमाउत्तो.
- जुंजइ अ जहाथामं, नायव्वो वीरियायारो.8.

28. Pancäcära Ke Aticära

- nānammi dansanammi a, caranammi tavammi taha ya viriyammi.
- āyaranam āyāro, ia eso pancahā bhanio.....1.
- kāle vīnae bahumāne, uvahāne taha aninhavane.
- vanjana-attha-tadubhae, atthaviho nānamāyāro.....2.
- nissankia nikkankhia, nivviticchā amudha-ditthi a.
- uvavuha-thirīkarane, vacchalla-pabhāvane attha.....3.
- panihāna-joga-jutto, pancāhim samiihim tihim guttihim.
- esa carittāyāro, atthaviho hoi nāyavvo.....4.
- bārāsa-vihammi vi tave, sabbhintara-bāhire kusala-ditthe.
- agilāi anājīvi, nāyavvo so tavāyāro.5.

anasana-munoariyā, vitti-sankhevanam rasaccāo.
kāya-kilesa sanlinayā ya bajjho tavo hoi.....6.

pāyacchittam vīnao, veyāvaccam taheva sajjhāo.
jhānam ussaggo vi a, abbhintaraō tavo hoi.7.
aniguhia-bala-virio, parakkamai jo jahuttamāutto.
junjai a jahāthāmam, nāyavvo viriyāyāro.8.

28. Stanzaic Meaning :

There are five ethical codes of conduct: right knowledge, right faith, right conduct,
penance and spiritual strength.1

To study scripture at proper time (jnānāchāra), to respect the scholar and scripture
(vinayāchāra), to respect the wise, the preceptors and the scriptures (bahumānāchāra),
to study the scriptures (upadhānāchāra), not to speak ill of the preceptor or scripture
(aninhavanāchāra), to pronounce the verses of the scripture correctly (vyanjanāchāra),
to interpret the verses accurately (arthāchāra) and to reflect on both verses and meaning
(ubhayāchār), are the eight fold practice of right knowledge.2

Not to have any doubt in the words of Jina (nishankitāchāra), not to put faith in other
religions (nikānkshitāchāra), not to dislike monks and nuns for their unclean and untidy
appearance (nirvitigichhāchāra), not to get impressed by miracles, spells and charms of
an unfaithful (amudhdrastiāchāra), genuinely praise and support a person with right faith
(upabrumhanāchāra), to bring stability in religious practices of the people whose faith is
shaken (sthirikaranāchāra), to look after the welfare of fellow Jains (vātsalyāchāra), and
to glorify the religion (prabhāvnāchāra), are the eight fold practices of right faith.3

To practice the fivefold carefulness (samitis) and three fold restraints (guptis) of mind,
speech and body, diligently, are eight fold practices of right conduct..... 4

The six external and six internal austerities are prescribed by lord Arihanta. They should
be practiced without remorse or without any expectation of reward.5

The six types of external austerities are: 1. to practice fourfold dietetic restrictions which
are total or partial fast, 2. eating less than required amount, 3. to restrict the number of
items to eat, 4. complete or partial abstention of tasty foods; 5. tolerating physical pain
voluntarily & 6. be modest & follow restraints with respect to material (Dravya), space
(Kshetra), time (Kaal) & feelings (Bhaav).6

The six internal austerities are: 1. repentance (prāyaschitta); 2. Humility (vinay); 3.
selfless service to monks, nuns and needy (vaiyavachcha); 4. study of scriptures

(swadhaya); 5. Meditation (Dhyana) and 6. staying absorbed in the soul
(Kayotsarga)..... 7

To use mental, verbal and bodily strength according to one's ability to observe the code
of conduct relating to gyan, darshan, charitra and tapa8

28. Explanation:

This sutra is known also as panchächära ni äth gäthä (The eight verses of five ethical codes of conduct). Any wrong doing of these five ethical codes of conduct as well as twelve vows for layperson are called the violations (atichära). Any activities that enhance five attributes (faith, knowledge, conduct, austerity and the spiritual energy) are called ethical codes of conduct (ächära).